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EXAMINER

CHOUDHURY, AZIZUL Q

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2143

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15

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/756,120

Applicant(s)

MOTOYAMA ET AL.

Examiner

Azizul Choudhury

Art Unit

2143

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 January 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 January 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4-7 & 9-14
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Detailed Action

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Prithviraj et al (US Pat No: US005987513A), hereafter referred to as Prithviraj.

1. With regards to claim 1, Prithviraj teaches A computer-implemented remote device monitoring system, comprising: a processor; and a computer readable medium encoded with processor readable instructions that when executed by the processor implement, a device information collecting mechanism configured to collect information from a device connected to a first network using a network management protocol; a device information sending mechanism configured to send the information to a monitor connected to a second network via a wide area network using a protocol; and a device information receiving mechanism configured to receive the information using the protocol and store the information in a digital repository connected to the second network (Prithviraj teaches a design for remotely monitoring networks (column 2, lines 46-60, Prithviraj). It uses computers and browsers to perform these tasks over a WAN

such as the Internet (claim 27, Prithviraj). It also uses SNMP (simple network management protocol) (column 3, line 60, Prithviraj). In most network monitoring/managing systems, such as Prithviraj's, each network device contains an agent (Figure 3A). These agents handle tasks on the client device side. The NMS (network management stations) send and receive data from these agents to communicate, monitor and manage with the client devices with the agents (column 7, lines 28-38, Prithviraj). Finally, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj)).

2. With regards to claim 2, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein the information comprises at least one of status information corresponding to the device and configuration information corresponding to the device (Prithviraj's design allows for status information (column 3, lines 51-53, Prithviraj) and configuration management (column 4, line 3, Prithviraj)).

3. With regards to claim 3, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein the device comprises a printer (Prithviraj's design allows the management of network printers as well (column 10, lines 1-12, Prithviraj)).

4. With regards to claim 4, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein status information comprises at least one of a low paper indicator, a no paper indicator, a low toner indicator, a no toner indicator, door open indicator, a jammed indicator, an offline

indicator, and a service requested indicator (Prithviraj's design allows for the administrator to obtain printer information such as out of paper information (column 10, lines 1-12, Prithviraj). It is inherent that the other claimed monitoring traits for the printer are also possible).

5. With regards to claim 5, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein configuration information comprises at least one of a manufacturer of the device, a model of the device a serial number of the device, a media access control address, an Internet protocol address, a company name, a street address, a city, a state, a postal code, a physical location of the device, a contact person for the device, a phone number for the contact person., and an e-mail address for the contact person (Each device within the network being managed/monitored has a MIB OID (management information base object identifier) associated with it (column 3, lines 4-17, Prithviraj)). These identifiers allow the administrator to obtain the claimed identifications).

6. With regards to claim 6, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein at least a portion of the wide area network comprises the Internet (Prithviraj's design uses wide area networks such as the Internet to perform its tasks over (claim 27, Prithviraj)).

7. With regards to claim 7, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein the protocol comprises at least one of a simple mail transfer protocol and an Internet mail access

protocol (Prithviraj's design allows for emails (column 7, line 55, Prithviraj). Email systems employ SMTP).

8. With regards to claim 8, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein at least a portion of at least one of the first network and the second network comprises an intranet (A network can be made up of multiple smaller networks, as shown in Prithviraj's design (Figure 1, Prithviraj). An intranet is still a network and no limitation is set by Prithviraj as to what types of networks can be handled by the design. Hence intranets are valid networks under Prithviraj's design disclosure).

9. With regards to claim 9, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein the digital repository comprises a database (Prithviraj's design allows for central storage, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj)).

10. With regards to claim 10, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein the computer readable medium is further encoded with processor readable instructions that when executed by the processor further implements, a device information storing mechanism configured to store the information collected by the device information collecting mechanism in a first digital repository connected to the first network; and the device information sending mechanism is further configured to retrieve the information from the first digital repository (Prithviraj's design allows for central storage, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj). Prithviraj's design also allows for

other storage means such as databases (column 24, lines 1-6, Prithviraj). In addition, it is inherent that information and instructions would be readable by computers within a network management/monitoring system).

11. With regards to claim 11, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein the digital repository comprises a database (Prithviraj's design allows for central storage, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj). Prithviraj's design also allows for other storage means such as databases (column 24, lines 1-6, Prithviraj)).

12. With regards to claim 12, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein the processor readable instructions comprises at least one of a dynamic link library, a static link library, a script, a JAVA class, a C++ class, and a C library routine (Prithviraj's design allows for a number of languages such as JAVA (column 6, line 9, Prithviraj) and C (column 20, line 6, Prithviraj). It is inherent that a number of languages are applicable and that libraries and .dll files are used).

13. With regards to claim 13, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein the network management protocol comprises a simple network management protocol (Prithviraj's design uses SNMP (simple network management protocol) (column 3, line 60, Prithviraj)).

14. With regards to claim 14, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein the device information receiving mechanism is further configured to store the information in the digital repository through an open database connectivity interface (Prithviraj's design allows for central storage, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj). Prithviraj's design also allows for other storage means such as databases (column 24, lines 1-6, Prithviraj). Such storage means have open interfaces).

15. With regards to claim 15, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein the device information storing mechanism is further configured to store the information in the first digital repository through an open database connectivity interface (Prithviraj's design allows for central storage, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj). Prithviraj's design also allows for other storage means such as databases (column 24, lines 1-6, Prithviraj). Such storage means have open interfaces).

16. With regards to claim 16, Prithviraj teaches a method for remotely monitoring network devices, comprising the steps of: collecting information from a device connected to a first network using a network management protocol; sending the information collected in the collecting step to a monitor connected to a second network via a wide area network using a protocol; receiving the information sent in the sending step by the monitor; and storing the information received in the receiving step in a digital repository connected to the second network (Prithviraj teaches a design for remotely monitoring networks (column 2, lines 46-60, Prithviraj). It uses computers and browsers

to perform these tasks over a WAN such as the Internet (claim 27, Prithviraj). It also uses SNMP (simple network management protocol) (column 3, line 60, Prithviraj). In most network monitoring/managing systems, such as Prithviraj's, each network device contains an agent (Figure 3A). These agents handle tasks on the client device side. The NMS (network management stations) send and receive data from these agents to communicate, monitor and manage with the client devices with the agents (column 7, lines 28-38, Prithviraj). In addition, a network can be made up of multiple smaller networks, as shown in Prithviraj's design (Figure 1, Prithviraj). Finally, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj)).

17. With regards to claim 17, Prithviraj teaches a method wherein the information comprises at least one of status information corresponding to the device and configuration information corresponding to the device (Prithviraj's design allows for status information (column 3, lines 51-53, Prithviraj) and configuration management (column 4, line 3, Prithviraj)).

18. With regards to claim 18, Prithviraj teaches a method wherein the device comprises a printer (Prithviraj's design allows the management of network printers as well (column 10, lines 1-12, Prithviraj)).

19. With regards to claim 19, Prithviraj teaches a method wherein at least a portion of the wide area network comprises the Internet (Prithviraj's design uses wide area networks such as the Internet to perform its tasks over (claim 27, Prithviraj)).

20. With regards to claim 20, Prithviraj teaches a method wherein the network management protocol comprises a simple network management protocol wherein the network management protocol comprises a simple network management protocol (Prithviraj's design uses SNMP (simple network management protocol) (column 3, line 60, Prithviraj)).

21. With regards to claim 21, Prithviraj teaches a method wherein the protocol comprises at least one of a simple mail transfer protocol and an Internet access protocol (Prithviraj's design allows for emails (column 7, line 55, Prithviraj). Email systems employ SMTP).

22. With regards to claim 22, Prithviraj teaches a method wherein the digital repository comprises a database (Prithviraj's design allows for central storage, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj). Prithviraj's design also allows for other storage means such as databases (column 24, lines 1-6, Prithviraj)).

23. With regards to claim 23, Prithviraj teaches a method further comprising the steps of: storing the collected information collected in the in the collecting step in a first

digital repository; and retrieving the information stored in the storing the collected information step from the first digital repository (Prithviraj's design allows for central storage, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj)).

Prithviraj's design also allows for other storage means such as databases (column 24, lines 1-6, Prithviraj)).

24. With regards to claim 24, Prithviraj teaches a method wherein the first digital repository comprises a database (Prithviraj's design allows for central storage, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj)). Prithviraj's design also allows for other storage means such as databases (column 24, lines 1-6, Prithviraj)).

25. With regards to claim 25, Prithviraj teaches a computer program product, comprising: a computer storage medium; and a computer program code mechanism embedded in the computer storage medium for causing a computer to remotely monitor a device connected to a first network with a monitor connected to a second network, the computer program code mechanism having a first computer code device configured to collect information from the device using a network management protocol, a second computer code device configured to send the information to the monitor via a wide area network using a protocol, a third computer code device configured to receive the information sent to the monitor; and a fourth computer code device configured to store the information received in a digital repository connected to the second network (Prithviraj teaches a design for remotely monitoring networks (column 2, lines 46-60,

Prithviraj)). It uses computers and browsers to perform these tasks over a WAN such as the Internet (claim 27, Prithviraj). It also uses SNMP (simple network management protocol) (column 3, line 60, Prithviraj). In most network monitoring/managing systems, such as Prithviraj's, each network device contains an agent (Figure 3A). These agents handle tasks on the client device side. The NMS (network management stations) send and receive data from these agents to communicate, monitor and manage with the client devices with the agents (column 7, lines 28-38, Prithviraj). Finally, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj)).

26. With regards to claim 26, Prithviraj teaches a computer program product wherein the information comprises at least one of status information corresponding to the device and configuration information corresponding to the device (Prithviraj's design allows for status information (column 3, lines 51-53, Prithviraj) and configuration management (column 4, line 3, Prithviraj)).

27. With regards to claim 27, Prithviraj teaches a computer program product wherein the device comprises a printer (Prithviraj's design allows the management of network printers as well (column 10, lines 1-12, Prithviraj)).

28. With regards to claim 28, Prithviraj teaches a computer program product wherein at least a portion of the wide area network comprises the Internet (Prithviraj's design

uses wide area networks such as the Internet to perform its tasks over (claim 27, Prithviraj)).

29. With regards to claim 29, Prithviraj teaches a computer program product wherein the network management protocol comprises a simple network management protocol (Prithviraj's design uses SNMP (simple network management protocol) (column 3, line 60, Prithviraj)).

30. With regards to claim 30, Prithviraj teaches a computer program product wherein the protocol comprises at least one of a simple mail transfer protocol and an Internet access protocol (Prithviraj's design uses both the Internet (claim 27, Prithviraj) and email (column 7, line 55, Prithviraj). Protocols must be followed for any network design such as the Internet and email, and hence the claimed traits are inherent).

31. With regards to claim 31, Prithviraj teaches a computer program product wherein the digital repository comprises a database (Prithviraj's design allows for central storage, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj)).

32. With regards to claim 32, Prithviraj teaches a computer program product wherein the computer program code mechanism further having, a fifth computer code device configured to store the information collected by the first computer code device in a first digital repository, and a sixth computer code device configured to retrieve the

information from the first digital repository (Prithviraj's design allows for central storage, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj). Prithviraj's design also allows for other storage means such as databases (column 24, lines 1-6, Prithviraj)).

33. With regards to claim 33, Prithviraj teaches a computer program product wherein the first digital repository comprises a database (Prithviraj's design allows for central storage, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj). Prithviraj's design also allows for other storage means such as databases (column 24, lines 1-6, Prithviraj)).

34. With regards to claim 34, Prithviraj teaches a system for remotely monitoring network devices, comprising: means for collecting information from a device connected to a first network using a network management protocol; means for sending the information collected in the collecting step to a monitor connected to a second network via a wide area network using a protocol; means for receiving the information sent in the sending step by the monitor; and means for storing the information received in the receiving step in a digital repository connected to the second network (Prithviraj teaches a design for remotely monitoring networks (column 2, lines 46-60, Prithviraj). It uses computers and browsers to perform these tasks over a WAN such as the Internet (claim 27, Prithviraj). It also uses SNMP (simple network management protocol) (column 3, line 60, Prithviraj). In most network monitoring/managing systems, such as Prithviraj's,

each network device contains an agent (Figure 3A). These agents handle tasks on the client device side. The NMS (network management stations) send and receive data from these agents to communicate, monitor and manage with the client devices with the agents (column 7, lines 28-38, Prithviraj). Finally, the data is stored in a central station (column 3, lines 49-57, Prithviraj)).

35. With regards to claim 35, Prithviraj teaches a system wherein: the network management protocol is a simple network management protocol; and the protocol is at least one of a simple mail transfer protocol and an Internet mail access protocol (Prithviraj's design uses SNMP (simple network management protocol) (column 3, line 60, Prithviraj). In addition, Prithviraj's design allows for emails (column 7, line 55, Prithviraj). Email systems employ SMTP).


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Azizul Choudhury whose telephone number is 703-305-7209. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on 703-308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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